INDICATIONS.

FAIR TONIGHT AND SATURDAY; WARMER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

THOUGHT TO THINK ABOUT.

Don't ask for help as long as you can help yourself. —Ignota.

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WOULD HAVE THAW DECLARED INSANE

Attorneys for Defense Suspect This to Be Plan Now Maturing in Mind of Jerome

DISTRICT ATTORNEY WILL NOT STATE

New York, Feb. 15.—Close observers of the Thaw trial, which has been postponed for several days because of the death of a juror's wife, believe the present trend of the trial as shown in the last two days, is toward a commission in lunacy to determine officially Harry Thaw's condition of mind. This belief is suggested by District Attorney Jerome's apparent willingness to admit part of the will, by his readiness to withhold technical objections to the testimony of Thaw's family physician, tending to throw light upon the defendant's mental status and his policy of yesterday in admitting without opposition the conversation between Thaw and Dr. Evans when the latter was examining the prisoner in the Tombs.

Trial May End Abruptly.

Counsel for Thaw have reached the opinion that the trial may be terminated abruptly any day next week from this cause. So fully convinced are they that Jerome will make this move that they are planning to fight him on this line. Thaw himself is credited with having declared that he would not face the asylum in preference to Sing Sing and the death chamber, so it can be seen with what feeling this expected move of Mr. Jerome is creating in the camp of the defense.

One of Thaw's lawyers, in speaking of the probable plan for a lunacy commission, said yesterday:

"As the case has progressed from day to day we have become more and more convinced by the conduct of the district attorney and his experts who are observing the defendant for him that it has been and is his purpose to lead the case to the point where he can apply properly for a commission in lunacy.

Want Thaw Acquitted.

"We don't want the boy declared insane. We want him acquitted," he added.

The resumption of the trial on Monday will depend on how Juror Bolton, whose wife died yesterday, stands the ordeal put on him by this affliction. It was the general opinion in court yesterday of men who had studied the jurymen, that Bolton, who appears to be a man of determination, will stand the strain and that the trial will be continued.

Mr. Jerome when questioned last night on the subject of the possible close of the trial by an application for a commission, declined to discuss the matter in any way.

Thaw Consulted Strong.

Dr. Josiah Strong, president of the American Institute for Social Service, said today that Harry K. Thaw consulted him more than two years ago about breaking up a "den of vice" in this city which was protected by a wealthy and influential man. Thaw did not say where it was located, but Dr. Strong said the young man told him such a story that it "made his blood boil." Dr. Strong added that he referred Thaw to Anthony Comstock.

Death has again invaded Harry Thaw's environment. Close on the passing of the wife of Joseph B. Bolton, one of the jurors who have to decide the question of his guilt or innocence of the murder of Stanford White, came the announcement today of the death last night in a hospital of Michael D. Downey who for months had been Thaw's night keeper on the second tier of cells in the Tombs, which is known as "murderers' row."

Downey had been a keeper in the

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CONFESSED A CRIME THEN DENIED STORY

Man to Be Tried in Illinois for a Murder That Long Baffled Solution.

Newman, Ill., Feb. 15.—Harry Ault, alias John Ryan, will be tried during the March term of the circuit court in Douglass county for the self-confessed murder of Edward Stillions, an agent of the Illinois Central Railway company, on the evening of September 20, 1902, at his home at Galton. For two years the crime was without a ray of evidence looking to the discovery of the identity of the murderer and his arrest and conviction, and during that time the railway company exhausted its detective facilities in an effort to obtain a trace.

Ault, alias Ryan, has served a term in prison at Lansing, Kan., since the murder and while a prisoner in that institution he voluntarily confessed to the warden that he killed Stillions. The confession was also made to officials from this county, with a citizen of Galton also present, and his story impressed them as true. Since then Ault has denied its truth, assigning that he told the story as a ruse to obtain a pardon from the Lansing prison.

INVITES HOOSIERS.

H. St. George Tucker Talks to the Indiana Legislature.

Indianapolis, Feb. 15.—Harry St. George Tucker, president of the Jamestown exposition, spoke to the members of the senate and house in the house chamber this morning, when he invited the people of Indiana to participate in the "birthday party of the English people in America" on the banks of the historic James river. The legislators gathered an hour earlier than usual to hear him. He said that twenty-four states have made provisions for state buildings and some of these have been erected, while others are being constructed. He asked that Indiana send the products of her fields, forests and factories.

CANNERS WANT LOWER TARIFF.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The National Association of Canners and Packers formed here yesterday adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the president of the United States in the negotiating being on the statute books—and of treaties, is hereby asked to give some atention to the advisability of placing American canned goods on the reduced tariff list into foreign countries."

RAILWAY BUILDER IS DEAD.

Iowa City, Ia., Feb. 15.—E. S. Ellsworth, promoter and builder of the Iowa Falls & Northern short line and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, died today. The dead railroad magnate was a philanthropist and gave large sums to charity.

OFFICERS AND CREW RESTING UNDER CHARGES

Surviving Passengers of the Larchmont are Accusers.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 15.—By the identification late last night of the body of Bernard Hollingsworth, of Jamaica, a colored waiter, the number of identified dead in the Larchmont horror numbered fifty-five when the morgue opened today to the throngs of anxious friends and relatives of the missing passengers and crew. The death last night of Samuel Lacombe, of Manchester, N. H., one of the nineteen persons who reached shore after the Larchmont went down, brought the list of survivors down to eighteen. Eighty-seven people who are known to have been on the steamer were still missing or unidentified when the work of claiming the bodies was resumed today and it is now practically certain that the Larchmont carried out with her on that fatal Monday night 159 souls.

With returning strength the survivors are able to recall more clearly what happened in the terrible confusion of the accident. Stories reflecting on the conduct of some of the officers and crew are related.

Miss Sadie Golub, of Boston, one of the two women survivors, and Fred Hiergesell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., have brought direct charges of cowardice against some of the officers and crew.

NO MORE CORPSES FOUND.

Search for Bodies of Wreck Victims Without Result.

Block Island, R. I., Feb. 15.—Search for more bodies of the victims of the foundering of the Joy line steamer, Larchmont, was continued by the night patrols of the New Shoreham and Sandy Point life saving stations all last night, but no more corpses were found.

From the time Young Fred Hiergesell was pulled ashore through the breakers early Tuesday morning, until the dead and living were removed to Providence, members of both the New Shoreham and Sandy Point stations were on duty continuously for nearly forty-eight hours without sleep. Waist deep in the water that had chilled the Larchmont victims to death before they could drown, these men labored without intermission, hauling bodies weighted with thick coatings of ice through the surf and up the beach to the station. Their quarters were so crowded by the dead and living that they were literally turned out of doors, but with unflinching devotion they kept up their labors and today performed their regular rounds of duties, although each man was so lame and sore from frost bites and over exertion that he scarcely was fit for the task.

City Comptroller Schmidt is in Indianapolis.

LEADER OF RUSSIAN PEASANT PARTY IS HERE

Alexis Alladin to Tour the Country in Interest of Russian Freedom.

New York, Feb. 15.—Alexis Alladin, leader of the peasant party in the Russian douma arrived here today on the steamer Majestic. Mr. Alladin purposes to make a tour of the country, delivering lectures in the cause of freedom in his native land. He already has been invited to speak at Harvard and Yale. Mr. Alladin said on his arrival that he would not be at all astonished if the new douma is never organized. "It is now too late to stop the progress of liberty in Russia" he said. "The liberal sentiment is so broadcast and general throughout Russia that it will come to the front in spite of all government opposition. Its progress is assured."

Although born a peasant, Alladin studied at the university of Kazan, from which he was expelled for voicing liberal opinions. He then organized trades unions in the vicinity of Kazan, for which he was arrested, sentenced to four years imprisonment to be followed by eight years exile in north Russia. He escaped to Germany but returned when the czar's manifesto was issued. He was elected a deputy to the douma and founded the peasant labor party. He is its present leader, although prevented by the government from being nominated for the second douma.

Mr. Alladin said that the condition of the poorer classes in Russia is extremely desperate. He believes, he said, that more than a million persons will die in that country during the next three months from starvation.

Unless the constitutional rights demanded by the Russian people are immediately granted, Mr. Alladin asserted, there will be one of the greatest strikes the world has ever seen. The Russian navy will join in the revolt from the first, he declares, and will be quickly followed by the army.

Conditions Have Not Improved.

"The conditions in Russia have not improved during the last year," said the peasant leader. "Thirty millions of people in Russia are today practically on the point of starvation, and during March, April and May, it is likely that a million people will die. It is my desire to appeal to the American people to help my distressed countrymen, but whatever money may be raised here I don't want it to fall into the hands of the Russian government officials. The American relief committees should have their own representatives in Russia to distribute the funds.

"If the Russian government does not grant a constitutional form of government, the greatest strike in the history of the world will follow. It will be a greater strike than that of 1900. There has been a great change among the people since the previous outbreak. Now they have a central point of organization and a point of concentration. If the government ignores the demands of the douma the general strike will follow. It will be in March or April and will have the support of the navy. The concessions asked from the crown from the last douma have not been granted. The people want personal liberty, freedom of the press and financial control. The government may grant some small concessions, but if there is a strike, rebellion will follow. The people will then insist on a republic. The army will in time join the naval revolt which will be followed by the strike of the railroad employes, the government telegraph employes and the working people in all the large mines and factories."

COULDN'T TAKE TESTIMONY.

Italians in Board Bill Case Confuse the City Court.

Henry Centillo, a young Italian laborer, was in police court this morning to answer a charge of beating a board bill. All the parties to the action were Italians, and the attempts to give in evidence were so unsatisfactory that it was necessary to continue the case until Saturday morning. It seems that there has been a misunderstanding among the Italians. Centillo had bought a ticket for Pittsburg and was ready to board the train at the station when arrested by the officer. He was also charged with carrying off a large red silk handkerchief, the property of the lady who kept him.

ILLINOIS BANK ROBBED.

Burglars Blow Safe at Ellisville and Secure $3,000.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 15.—The safe of the Bank of Ellisville was broken open early today by burglars and $1,400 in gold and $1,600 in currency and some valuable papers were taken. E. W. Butler, who owns the bank, gave chase, but the burglars escaped. There were five men in the gang.

TICKET OFFICE ROBBED.

Lake City, Fla., Feb. 15.—The safe of the Georgia Southern & Florida railway ticket office here was blown last night and $300 taken. The safe in John L. Roberts' store at Wingfield, six miles from Lake City, was blown Wednesday night and Walter Hemingway, of Savannah, who was arrested on suspicion, committed suicide in the Lake City jail during the night by taking poison.

PASSENGER TRAIN IN WRECK.

Oklahoma City, O. T., Feb. 15.—Rock Island passenger train No. 7 south bound, crashed into a switch engine in the east end yards here last night. The engineer and fireman of the passenger train were seriously hurt. Twenty-four passengers sustained cuts and bruises but none was seriously hurt

MUST HAVE MONEY IF FOOD LAW IS TO BE USEFUL

Senator Cavins Says State Cripples Itself by Parsimony of Solons.

Indianapolis, Feb. 15.—Senator Cavins, of Terre Haute, presents the argument that if Indiana is to have a pure food law enforced effectively, the state must provide the means of such effective enforcement. The bill that passed the house yesterday known as the Downey bill, was amended so as to cut down the appropriation from $20,000 to $10,000, and the salary asked for H. E. Barnard, the chemist, from $3,000 a year to $2,000 a year.

"I favor the pure food law and I favor the idea that the appropriation should be sufficient to make the law really effective," said Senator Cavins. "It is worse than useless to pass good laws and then cripple the effectiveness of those laws by failing or refusing to provide for the proper enforcement of those laws. Worse than useless, I think, because the people expect something to be done—the law being on the statute books— and nothing can be done.

"In a like manner, I favor an appropriation that will give the attorney general the power to enforce the many good laws now on the statute books and those that will be enacted at the present session. It is a penny wise policy to save a nickel and waste a dollar."

It is understood that the senate committee will change the appropriation in the pure food bill back to $20,000 and make Mr. Barnard's salary $3,000 as bill provided for originally.

SENATE WORKS HARD TO CATCH UP IN ITS WORK

Many Important Measures Are Advanced in the Legislature.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 15.—The senate this morning, after listening to an address about the Jamestown exposition, continued its course of pushing bills on third reading to passage or defeat, but the disposition of measures, while fairly rapid during the last few days, has not by any means kept pace with those which have been advanced and are ready for final consideration. The five minute limit on oratory is now in force. One of the first bills passed was that prohibiting the killing of eagles.

In the house, committee reports took up much of the time.

Struggle With Railroad Bill.

The senate this morning struggled for two hours with Senator Hugg's railroad commission bill and the noon adjournment came without the measure's having been advanced to engrossment, though it had been amended in numerous ways, immaterially with one exception, and that exception one which members of the railroad commission declare has seriously impaired the bill.

The section that vests in the commission the authority to bring action against common carriers in an effort to readjust their rates provides that procedure shall originate in the appellate court. The senate amended the section so that the original action must be instituted in any lower court which shall have jurisdiction.

Bill to Supervise Jail.

Representative Woodfill's bill providing for supervision of county jails by the state board of charities was placed on passage in the house this morning without discussion. It passed by a vote of 51 to 40.

The bill provides for examination by the state board, which shall, upon finding a jail unfit for use, notify the circuit court and the court shall cause an investigation to be made. Pending the investigation the prisoners shall be transferred to the jail of a neighboring county.

The bill by Mr. Joyce to prevent diversion of insurance companies' funds for political purposes passed by a vote of 38 to 5.

Wineroom Bill Passed.

The McCullough bill making it a penal offense to permit boys or girls under 18 years of age in a wineroom passed by a vote of 73 to 3.

The rabbit bill went to engrossment. As the bill stands rabbits may be killed all the year, while quail may be killed from November 10 to January 1 only.

The Sunday baseball bill's consideration was deferred because of the illness of Mr. Brolley, the author.

Mr. Schreeder, of Evansville, was the first speaker against Mr. Hays' bill to prevent licensing of saloons outside corporate limits of cities and towns, designed to put roadhouses out of business. Mr. Schreeder declared it would put an end to summer resorts. The bill was killed.

Both Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Canse have been confined to their home for a few days owing to severe colds, but both are reported better today. Mr. Canse was required to close the revival meetings at Simpson M. E. church owing to sickness, but will be in condition for the duties of his pulpit Sunday.

WENT CALMLY BACK TO BE HANGED AGAIN

Richmond Negro Broke Rope Twice—Four Executions in Kentucky.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 15.—There was a harrowing scene at the hanging at Farmville today of Moses Hill and William Ruffin, negroes, convicted of the murder of Postmaster John Grubb. Hill weighed 275 pounds. The rope broke; he walked calmly back to the scaffold, when it broke a second time, and he died in agony on the ground.

FOUR HANGED IN KENTUCKY.

One of Them Sought to Cheat Gallows by Suicide.

Russellville, Ky., Feb. 15.—Guy Lyon and Polk Fletcher, white men, were hanged here today for an assault upon Mary Glader, a young German girl, two years ago.

Lyon attempted to commit suicide last night by opening a blood vessel in his left arm with a tin spoon which he had sharpened. Physicians injected nearly a gallon of artificial blood into Lyon, which revived him, but he was so weak this morning he had to be supported to the scaffold.

Did Not Want Black Cap.

Barbourville, Ky., Feb. 15.—Jesse Fitzgerald, a negro, was executed here today for the murder of Mrs. Robert Broughton in August last. Fitzgerald's request that the black cap be not put over his face was complied with.

Killed a Fellow Convict.

Eddyville, Ky., Feb. 15.—Ben Huffaker, a negro, was hanged here today. Huffaker, while a life convict in the penitentiary here, murdered B. Shirley, a fellow criminal.

EXECUTION IN TEXAS.

Bastrop, Tex., Feb. 15.—A. B. Washington, a negro, was hanged here yesterday for the murder of Jennie Moore, colored.

HARMON BEGINS WAR TO GET FREIGHT CARS BACK

Drastic Move by Receiver of Pere Marquette and C. H. & D. Roads.

Cincinnati, Feb. 15.—One of the most important actions ever instituted by a railroad official for the return of freight cars from other roads will soon be taken in the United States court by Judson Harmon, receiver for the Pere Marquette and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroads. There are several thousand of the freight cars of these two roads held by many of the roads of the country and it is the intention of Receiver Harmon to compel these roads to give an accounting for the use of his cars.

The action contemplated by Receiver Harmon is the most sweeping of its kind ever taken in this country and may establish a precedent for a basis whereby roads will be compelled to return freight cars to the owning roads.

SENATE DEADLOCKED ON EXCLUSION CLAUSE OF BILL

Southerners Stand Firm on Sectional Interests—Outcome in Doubt.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Apparently the conflicting interests in the senate are in deadlock over the conference report in the immigration bill, and no one on either side will undertake to say what the outcome may be. Senators Bacon and Tillman are even more determined today than they were yesterday in their opposition to the bill on account of the provision which will prevent state organizations or societies of any kind from aiding in securing immigration to their states. It is understood that they are supported by a number of democratic senators from southern states which have been especially active in immigration.

On the other hand the republican representatives say that it is impossible for them to yield this point. An informal conference was held on the floor of the senate today with the above result. Speaking after this meeting Senator Lodge said that it was quite impossible to accept the democratic contention.

"What the outcome may be at this time I cannot foresee," he said, "but if the report is defeated it looks to me as if an extra session of congress would be necessary, for it is absolutely necesary that something should be done to settle the Japanese question."

KENNEDY IS FREED BY JURY'S VERDICT

Man Charged With Murder of Samuel Augsburger Acquitted After Long Deliberation

KENNEDY NOT IN COURT TO HEAR VERDICT

After more than twenty-six hours of deliberation, the jury in the Allen circuit court at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon returned a verdict of acquittal in the case of John Kennedy, sr., on trial for the killing of Samuel Augsburger in the Kennedy saloon on September 6 last.

The verdict came after so long a session of the jurors that many of those who had been watching the case believed the chances were very largely in favor of a disagreement. When at noon today, however, the jurors came into court and asked that the court's instructions be again read, it was evident that there was some likelihood of a verdict.

The defendant was not in court when the verdict was delivered, but he was represented by his attorneys, and when the jurors had been discharged attorneys for both the defense and the state shook their hands and expressed appreciation of the long and tedious service they had performed.

Hand-Clapping Was Audible.

It was after 1 o'clock this afternoon when the jurors in charge of Bailiffs Plumadore and Dailey were taken to a restaurant for their dinner and they returned to their room at 2 o'clock to resume deliberations. Within a few minutes the sound of handclapping was plainly audible coming from behind the locked door of the jury room.

This was quickly interpreted by the audience to mean that a verdict had been reached, and confirmatory evidence was at hand a moment later when the bailiff was summoned to the door and information was conveyed to the court that an agreement was at hand. There were hurried calls by telephone for attorneys and defendant, and in a few minutes the jurors filed into court and took their seats in the box. Meanwhile news that a verdict was to be rendered had sped about the building and many spectators hurried into the court room.

No word was spoken. Bailiff Plumadore stepped to Foreman McDaniel at his seat in the west end of the jury box and received from his hand a sealed envelope, which was handed to Judge O'Rourke. The latter hesitated for a time, then tore open the envelope and read to himself the finding of the jury, no inkling of which had yet reached the crowd in the court room.

Verdict Is Read Aloud.

"Gentlemen of the jury, listen to your verdict," said Judge O'Rourke, who then read from the paper audibly as follows:

We, the jury, find the defendant, John Kennedy, not guilty.

ANDREW M'DANIEL, Foreman.

Instantly there was a buzz of murmured conversation and of movement where all had been silence a moment before and the trial which had extended over a period of eleven weeks was at an end.

"Gentlemen, you are discharged," said Judge O'Rourke to the jurors, and as the jurymen left their box their hands were shaken by attorneys who had been interested in the case. The crowd filed out quickly, and within a few moments the court was engaged in other matters upon the docket.

Jurors declined to disclose any information as to the progress of deliberations in the jury room, or to give out any intimation as to how the voting stood at any time, explaining that they had made an agreement to keep matters of this kind secret.

When it became known that there had been no agreement during the night, and the hours of the forenoon wore on without a verdict, the impression became general about the court room that a disagreement was practically certain.

Asked More Instructions.

Shortly before noon, however, the jury asked Judge O'Rourke for a further reading of the instructions, and this plainly indicated that there might yet be some prospect of a verdict.

It was at 11:30 o'clock that the wish of the jurors was communicated to Judge O'Rourke, and bailiffs hastily summoned attorneys of the case to the court room by telephone. The defendant did not appear for some time, but Judge Colerick waived his presence in order that there might be no further delay. The words had hardly been spoken when Kennedy entered the room. The jurors, appearing fresh despite their all-night vigil, were in the jury box, and when Judge O'Rourke asked who had been chosen foreman, Juror McDaniel responded.

"Have you agreed upon a verdict, gentlemen?" asked Judge O'Rourke.

"We have not," replied Foreman McDaniel.

"The information has been conveyed to me," continued Judge O'Rourke, "that the jury desires further instruction. Is that your wish?"

"Some members of the jury," said Mr. McDaniel, "are uncertain as to some portions of the instructions of the court, and we ask that the court read again the instructions under which we are to act."

Gave Charge a Second Time.

Judge O'Rourke at once began reading for the second time his charge to the jury, and there was a repetition of the scene enacted just twenty-four hours prior, almost identically the same hour being devoted to the instructions as upon the original delivery of the charge to the jury Thursday.

LAUGHLIN'S CASE SET.

Shortly after return of the finding in the Kennedy case, Charles Laughlin, who was also indicted for the killing of Augsburger, was brought into court and his case was set for trial April 29.

There were intimations that it might be asked that he be admitted to bond, but no formal application had ben made up to 3:30 o'clock.

Attorneys Wilmer Leonard and John W. Eggeman appeared for Laughlin.

"You may return to your room," remarked Judge O'Rourke to the jurors as the reading was concluded, and at 12:10 o'clock the jury again retired. The request of the jury for additional instructions, of course, gave rise to renewed speculation among the spectators as to the likelihood of a verdict and of its probable nature. None of the attorneys would venture a guess on the outcome, but merely settled down to another period of waiting.

Prosecutor Ninde stated early today that in the event of a disagreement, he would ask to have the case set immediately for retrial in advance of the trial of the case against Charles Laughlin.

Crowd Was on Hand Early.

Before court opened this morning at least half the seats in the room reserved for spectators were occupied by those whose interest in the case or curiosity impelled them to be early on hand to hear the outcome of the long vigil of the twelve men behind locked doors who since noon yesterday had been wrestling with the problems presented them for consideration. There were no ladies in the audience at this hour.

Assistant States Attorney Harry Hogan was the first of counsel in the case to appear, followed a little later by Prosecutor Ninde and Judge G. W. Loutlit, the latter of counsel for defense. Kennedy, accompanied by one of his sons, came into the court room and took a seat inside the railing. He was calm and collected, and greeted his attorney with a handshake and a pleasant smile that indicated his confidence in an acquittal by the jury.

Were Unable to Agree.

Within a few minutes after court had convened, a rap on the door of the jury room summoned Bailiff Plumadore, and after a moment in the room he emerged and held a whispered conversation with Judge O'Rourke. It developed that the jurors had reported that they had been unable to reach a verdict, and that there was no possibility of coming to a decision.

Plainly the crowd expected the jury to be called into court, and the com-

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BELL PEOPLE ARE GOING AFTER STOCK OF INDEPENDENTS

Get Fourth of Stock of New Long Distance and New at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Feb. 15.—A special to the News from Toledo, Ohio, says:

The rumored proposed sale of the United States Independent Telephone company, of Rochester, N. Y., to the Bell Telephone interests was confirmed today by James S. Brailey, jr., of Toledo, who is president of the New Teleprone company and the New Long Distance Telephone company, of Indianapolis. By the purchase of the Rochester plant the Bell interests will secure control of 25 per cent. of the stock of both Indianapolis companies, as the Rochester company controls that amount of the Indianapolis stock.

HAVE ONLY MINORITY INTEREST

Bell People Will Not Be In Control In Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Feb. 15.—Indianapolis officers of the Central Union Telephone company say they know nothing positive concerning the deal by which the Bell Telephone interests have secured control of the United States Independent Telephone company at Rochester and with it control of 25 per cent. of the stock of the New Long Distance Telephone company and of the New Long Distance Telephone company, of this city.

"If the Rochester deal has been completed much is probable," said one official; "it means only that the Bell people have 25 per cent. or a minority interest of the independent company stock here, which would not give them control. The Bell people, no doubt, had to take over the interest in the Indianapolis properties with the Rochester property, as the New York property controlled 25 per cent. of the Indianapolis property."